



# FUNGI

Editor

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*Ed. Note: Occasionally in this section and also in the Herpetology section, we will note a species that is known to be poisonous or venomous by marking it with a ☠ symbol. One should not infer that other species that are not so marked are non-poisonous or non-venomous or safe to handle/eat.*

## New Issues

Scott #	Denom.	Common name; Scientific name	Family name	Code
<b>ST. PIERRE &amp; MIQUELON</b>				
<b>2020, 7 November (M)</b>				
1097	€1.50	Shaggy ink cap, lawyer's wig, shaggy mane, <i>Coprinus comatus</i> (on stamp as "Coprin chevelu")	Coprinaceae	A
<b>2021, 12 January (M)</b>				
1101	€1.28	Peck's Russula, <i>Russula peckii</i>	Russulaceae	A
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>				
<b>2018, 29 June (M)</b>				
4842b	9,800Le	Man on horseback, yellow knight; <i>Tricholoma equestre</i>	Tricholomataceae	A
4842c	9,800Le	Weeping milk cap, voluminous-latex milky; <i>Lactarius volemus</i>	Russulaceae	A
4842d	9,800Le	Whitelaced shank mushroom, <i>Megacollybia platyphylla</i>	Tricholomataceae	A
4862	40,000Le	Honey mushroom; <i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Physalacriaceae	A
<b>2018, 28 September (M &amp; Scout)</b>				
4959d	9,800Le	Scout examining mushroom	----	B
<b>2018, 30 November (M)</b>				
5051a	9,800Le	Beech mushroom plus 4 others, <i>Hypsizygus tessellatus</i>	Lyophyllaceae	A
5051b	9,800Le	Emperor Web-cap Fungus, <i>Cortinarius archeri</i>	Cortinariaceae	A
5051c	9,800Le	Common morel, yellow morel, sponge morel, & others, <i>Morchella esculenta</i>	Morchellaceae	A
5051d	9,800Le	Fly agaric, fly amanita, <i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Amanitaceae	A
5071	40,000Le	Destroying angel, <i>Amanita virosa</i>	Amanitaceae	A
<b>BELGIUM</b>				
<b>2021, 15 March (M)</b>				
2944b	1 (€1.85)	No common name found, <i>Alternaria alternata</i>	Pleosporaceae	A
2944d	1 (€1.85)	No common name found, <i>Gonatobotrys simplex</i>	Ceratostomataceae	A
2944	5 x (€1.85)	MS of 5 diff microorganisms, 2 fungi plus a diatom, an Actinobacteria, and a planktonic filamentous cyanobacterium.		
<b>BULGARIA</b>				
<b>2020, 5 February (M)</b>				
4929	2.30L	Generalized mushrooms at LR	----	C G
4929a	2.30L	SS of 1 with generalized mushrooms at LR of stamp	----	C G
<b>NEW CALEDONIA</b>				
<b>2021, 3 May (M)</b>				
1275a	(180fr)	Anemone stinkhorn, <i>Aseroe arachnoidea</i>	Phallaceae	A
1275b	(180fr)	No common name found, <i>Ophiocordyceps sp.</i>	Ophiocordycipitaceae	A

**SURINAM****2021, 5 May (M)**

1628a	\$25	Red crackling bolete, <i>Xerocomus chrysenteron</i>	Boletaceae	A
1628b	\$30	Ruby bolete, <i>Xerocomus</i> (now <i>Hortiboetus</i> ) <i>rubellus</i>	Boletaceae	A
1628c	\$40	Suede bolete + at least 3 others, <i>Xerocomus subtoentosus</i>	Boletaceae	A
1628d	B [\$51]	Peppery bolete, <i>Boletus</i> (now <i>Chalciporus</i> ) <i>piperatus</i>	Boletaceae	A

Printed such that stamps can exist either as singles, as a vertical strip of 4, or as a block of 4. My best guess for this issue is that, consistent with recent issues, these stamps were probably issued in miniature sheets of 8 stamps; 2 columns of 4 x 4 rows of 2 stamps, with 1 column upright while the other is inverted relative to the other.

**Look-alikes**

Belgium (15 Mar 2021): MS of 5 different Jellyfish (Sc#2943). All have the basic shape of gillless mushrooms.

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## Caveat Emptor! (part 2) “Legalities”

Paul A. Mistretta

In the last issue I began a discussion of a real problem negatively affecting our shared interest in topical philately. In recent years the “issuing” of illegal “stamps” (declared or not by the powers that be at) has far more than doubled the number of items needed to complete a collection of mushrooms on stamps. (And the problem doesn’t end there!) You could say (but probably shouldn’t) that our topic has mushroomed over the last 10-15 years.

But how does one determine whether the issues being offered for sale are valid postage or just pretty wallpaper?

Let’s begin at the beginning with The Universal Postal Union (the UPU). (Note: to avoid confusion all direct quotes in this article will be typed in a different font than the remainder of the article.)

Self described on its website “The Universal Postal Union is a United Nations specialized agency and the postal sector’s primary forum for international cooperation” (Anon. 2020c). Further:

“Established in 1874, the Universal Postal Union (UPU), with its headquarters in the Swiss capital Berne, is the second oldest international organization worldwide.

“With its 192 member countries, the UPU is the primary forum for cooperation between postal sector players. It helps to ensure a truly universal network of up-to-date products and services.

“In this way, the organization fulfills an advisory, mediating and liaison role, and provides technical assistance where needed. It sets the rules for international mail exchanges and makes recommendations to stimulate growth in mail, parcel and financial services volumes and improve quality of service for customers.” (Anon 2020a)

The Universal Postal Convention Manual, published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union in Berne (Anon. 2019), contains specific language which is slightly changed and renumbered from previous editions of the Manual, but which retains the sense of the original policies of the Union found at least as early as in the 2004 Universal Postal Convention and Final Protocol approved at the UPU Congress held in Bucharest (Anon. 2009). Quoted sections of Article 2 describes the necessary identification of a legitimate postal authority, while the quotes of the full text of Article 6 describes legitimate issues.

**Article 2**

Designation of the entity or entities responsible for fulfilling the obligations arising from adherence to the Convention